

## The Times' Daily Short Story.

## A LAW ABIDING OFFICER.

(Original.)

Bert Pike served a four term as sheriff of Valencia county, N. M., that is, he served a long time for that location. Either a sheriff there was soon killed in the performance of his duty, after the performance of his duty or he was obliged to leave. Bert Pike was so cool and determined that few cared to resist him. Besides, he had a way of inculcating a great respect for the law into those with whom he came in contact. At any rate, he got along till a run of bad luck obliged him to kill two or three greasers, after which, knowing it was only a question of time when he would get a knife or a bullet in the back from some one of the numerous greaser population, he went away one evening and did not appear in those parts again. He was much regretted by the better part of the population, both on account of his efficiency and his great reverence for the law.

Pike went down to Donna Ana county, intending to make a new home there. He was sitting at a tavern dinner table when, on looking up, he saw a big Mexican whom he recognized as one of the gang into which he had done his shooting coming in with blood in his eye. A shot rang out, and the Mexican fell dead. Pike, knowing what he had done for, did not wait to be told about it or to have his purpose executed. He drew with the lightning rapidity for which he was famous, fired and went on eating his dinner.

Now it happened that a young lawyer from the east had come out to the territory to practice law, and, his attainments being recognized, he was at once made judge. Hearing of the shooting he set the machinery of the law in motion, and the sheriff was directed to arrest Pike and bring him before the court for trial. The sheriff knew Pike by reputation and, approaching him in a friendly manner, told him that the judge wanted to see him about the killing in order to satisfy the majority of the law. Bert replied that he would be happy to accompany him, but when asked to leave his seat outside the courtroom, he demurred. The sheriff, not daring to attempt to disarm him, permitted him to go in with a Winchester in his hands and two six shooters in his belt.

"What do you mean by coming into court, a prisoner, armed?" asked the judge angrily.

"I was told, your honor, that there was a little law monkey out to be gone through with in the matter of my killing the greaser to make it all right. I was known up in Valencia as the law respecting sheriff, and I want it understood that I always respect the law. All I want now is fair play, and as long as I got my grip on these playthings I ain't afraid I'll get it. I don't want to have this very thing

happened over me."

The judge looked over the court officials to see if there was any of them on whom he could rely to disarm the prisoner, and seeing there was not he made a virtue of necessity and proceeded with the trial.

Pike, in the eyes of the law, had a very weak case. He had fired so quick that the greaser had not had time even to draw his weapon. His hand had grasped it, but in his fall he had released his grip, and the revolver remained in his belt. On its face it was a clear case of the murder of a peaceful citizen. When called on to speak in his own behalf the prisoner said: "You'd better convict me, gentlemen of the jury, 'cause I ain't no time to work up a defense. I'd have to send up to my county for witnesses, and that would take time. Besides, the life of a greaser isn't worth the trouble."

Such being the evidence of murder and the want of evidence of justification, the jury had no choice but to bring in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner thanked them for the expedition with which they had acted and requested the judge to pronounce sentence immediately.

The judge, seeing that he could not control events, wisely concluded to permit events to control him. He granted the prisoner's request by promptly sentencing him to be taken out from the courtroom and hanged by the neck until he was dead. Pike arose, and the sheriff led the way out to a tree in front of the store over which court was held, a rope was procured, a mule cart was impressed into the legal service and the prisoner put into it. Then the sheriff adjusted the noose and, getting down, went to the head of the mule and took hold of the bit to lead the animal forward.

The prisoner submitted to all this, only manifesting some impatience. When the sheriff proposed to bind his arms Pike demurred, saying that he had no intention of interfering with the hanging. The sheriff desisted. When the sheriff was about to lead the mule toward the doomed man asked him to wait a moment and said to him: "Mr. Sheriff, I don't think it fair that I should uphold the majesty of the law alone. You'd ought to help me."

The sheriff looked the prisoner in the eye and read his meaning. The leading forward of the mule would result in one of those quick shots from the prisoner of which he had furnished a sample on the Mexican. The officer of the law scratched his head.

"Sheriff," he said, "when I arrested you I told you that it was to satisfy the majesty of the law. We sheriffs have to do some killing in our vocation, and it becomes us to satisfy the forms of law in such cases. You have shown yourself a law abiding officer. I hereby pronounce you hanged for the killing of the greaser, and now that the forms have been complied with come over to the Alhambra saloon and liquor."

J. EUGENE DRAPER.

## WELCOME WORDS TO WOMEN.

From the view point of the average man housework is very easy. The wife is right at home. She is her own mistress. She can sit down and rest any time. She can even go to bed for a nap if she feels like it. She can order her household affairs just to suit her own convenience. If she doesn't feel equal to doing work to-day, she can do it to-morrow. That's the beautiful theory of the average man.

Just suppose the Egyptian task-masters, when they made the required daily tale of bricks the uttermost of human strength, had said to the toiling slaves, "Don't hurry, take a rest every now and then—only don't forget that your tale of bricks must be all right at night or else there'll be trouble."

There's the fact. There are the day's duties to be got through, and the woman who can rest may not. The woman who, when she married, said, "Now I'll be my own mistress," finds herself a slave to household cares and duties.

And oh! how much that woman needs rest sometimes. She brushes and scrubs, and she pastes, her temples throbbing, her back aching, her nerves quivering under the stress of pain. What she would give if she could just creep upstairs and throw herself on the bed in a darkened room and rest.

Rest would temporarily relieve the strain, doubtless, but it would not be the same story over again to-morrow. The real need of weak, nervous women is strength, and that need is fully met and satisfied by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. It removes the causes of women's troubles, soothes, tranquilizes and invigorates the nerves, encourages the appetite and induces restful sleep. "Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhoea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions and irregularities, prolapsus or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteverision, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation, pain and tenderness of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness of the ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

"I am pleased to add my testimony in behalf of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Miss Earline Agard, Chaplain, Patriotic Daughters of America, of 4132 Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Mich. "I cannot find language to express my gratitude and joy over the fact that I am well once more. Wearing my corsets too tight seemed to have brought on an extra abdominal pressure, weakening the ligaments and pushing the internal organs down. What to do I knew not, as no medicines I took seemed to help me."

"I had heard of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as a last resort. Before the first bottle was used I began to feel better, but could hardly believe that this was permanent, but my improvement went steadily on, and within four months I was like a new woman. Now I have no more pains, am well and strong, and am extremely grateful to you."

There is nothing to conceal about the make-up of "FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION." It is an absolutely pure medicine—made of native roots—Nature's own restoratives, compounded after a formula concerning which there can be no question, by skilled chemists and by thoroughly scientific processes. Doctor Pierce is perfectly willing to let every one know that his "FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION" contains Blue Cohosh root, Lady's Slipper root, Licorice root, Black Cohosh root and Golden Seal root. Every doctor and druggist has a prescription beneficial in the treatment of women and when properly compounded is certain to effect a cure in nearly all cases when given a fair trial. Every bottle of the "FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION" which leaves Dr. Pierce's immense laboratories in Buffalo, N. Y., has plainly printed upon its wrapper all the ingredients of which it is composed. Thus Dr. Pierce proves to the world his own confidence in the remedy which for forty years has borne his name and which is known all through the United States and Canada, England, Australia, and in parts of South America, Africa and Asia, as a sovereign cure for those diseases which, unchecked, make our women old before their time.

It will be noticed that there is no alcohol in the "FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION." Dr. Pierce never believed in using alcohol in the preparation of his famous household remedies. For it, he substitutes chemically pure glycerine, which has wonderful properties for extracting the medicinal principles of roots and preserving them at their full strength, without any deleterious effects whatever.

In favor of Dr. Pierce's medicines is the frank, confident, open, honest statement of women's composition, giving every ingredient in plain English, without fear of successful criticism and with confidence that for the good sense of the afflicted will lead them to appreciate this honorable manner of conducting their business when they are taking into their stomachs when making use of these medicines.

Dr. Pierce feels that he can afford to take the afflicted into his full confidence and lay all the ingredients of his medicines freely before them because these ingredients are such as are endorsed and most strongly praised by scores of the most eminent medical writers of all the several schools of practice as cures for the diseases for which these medicines are recommended.

Your druggist sells the "FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION" and also that famous alterative, blood purifier and stomachic, the "GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY." Write to Dr. Pierce about your case. He is an experienced physician and will treat your case as confidential and without charge for correspondence. Address him at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., of which he is chief consulting physician.

It is as easy to be well as ill—and much more comfortable. Constipation is the cause of many forms of illness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic. All dealers in medicines sell them.

Send 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing and get a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advice, over 1000 pages. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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## A Live Wire

Every nerve is a live wire connecting some part of the body with the brain. They are so numerous that if you penetrate the skin with the point of a needle you will touch a nerve and receive a shock—pain it is called. Aches and pains come from a pressure, strain or injury to a nerve; the more prominent the nerve the greater the pain. When the pain comes from a large nerve it is called

## Neuralgia

whether it be the facial nerve, or the heart, stomach, sciatic or other prominent nerve branch. To stop pain, then, you must relieve the strain or pressure upon the nerves. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills do this.

"I suffered intense pain, caused by neuralgia. I doctored and used various medicines without getting relief until I began taking Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They were a real good thing. They never failed to cure my headaches, and their use never leaves any bad after-effects."

MRS. W. L. BECKMAN, 837 W. 4th St., Erie, Pa. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit you. If it fails, he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

## FEWER COMMITMENTS.

House of Correction Population Not So Large Last Month.

Rutland, April 2.—The monthly report of the house of correction compiled from the jail register shows that during the entire month of March there were only 47 commitments as compared with an average of from 60 to 75 for the last few months. Another point noticeable was the fact that in former months the registration showed that the prisoners were often brought to Rutland in parties of two or three, while in March there was only one or two instances where more than one commitment was made by an officer at a time.

St. Albans, which Sheriff Barney Kelly claims is a particularly bad locality, had seven prisoners to send down during the month, with Burlington lacking only one of the same number. Rutland and Montpelier each had three, Colchester and Rockingham each sent in two, while two came from each of the following places: Swanton, St. Johnsbury, Barre, Bennington, Northfield and Essex. The places which contributed one representative were Randolph, West Rutland, Wallingford, Mount Holly, Brattleboro and Bethel.

The number of female prisoners committed was also considerably in excess of the number that has been sent for any month in about a year, there being six whose names were enrolled on Mr. Morgan's register.

There were two new prisoners only 16 years of age and two others who were 17. Henry A. Bowers of Montpelier was sent in during the month to serve his 27th sentence and Richard Shiny of Rutland also formally entered the institution for his 24th term.

The offenses of which the prisoners were found guilty were: Intoxication, 17; breach of the peace, seven; tramping, three; vagrancy, two; larceny, five; for keeping a house of ill fame, three; adultery, two; one each for the following offenses: bedwetting, receiving stolen property, refusal to support a family, driving a liquor license, the violation of age to obtain liquor, assault, breaking glass of street lamps.

## Devil's Island Torture.

It is no more than the terrible case of a man who was afflicted ten years. Then I was advised to apply Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and less than a box permanently cured me, writes L. S. Napier of Ripley, Ky. Heals all wounds, burns and sores like magic. 25c at the Red Cross Pharmacy.

## PAIRED AND NOT VOTING.

The bill to save Niagara Falls has been dropped in disgust.—News Item.

Come, brides and grooms! And those who soon Will go there On their honeymoon. To arms at once, For duty calls: It's up to you To save the Falls.

Niagara Falls Is doomed, they say; They'll take the water All away. Then come to arms! And save the Falls For brides and grooms Now duty calls.

Remember when We stood beside The Falls; you were A blushing bride, And hand in hand With me, you took trips; And hand in hand They all took trips.

The bridge that all Must pay to cross; The "lost" of a "lost" The lookout tower, The little boat, And old that Old rubber coat.

Ah! yes, my dear, You call to mind My great surprise At last to find That from the wreck I'd saved a dime; Down at the Falls In summer time.

Then come to arms And save the Falls, For brides and grooms Now duty calls. Just hear the cry: On all necks, "Save the Falls!" But lift the time.

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## NEW ISSUES WITH CANADA

Root For a Time, Abandons Reciprocity

## ENDEAVOR TO SETTLE

A Score of Important Questions Are Pending—Joint High Commission Did Not Complete Its Work.

Washington, April 2.—Convinced that reciprocity treaties with Great Britain for the establishment of closer relations between the United States and Canada are out of the question at this time, Secretary Root has determined to abandon the tariff question for the present, and is busy himself with other matters of vital interest to this country and Canada in the hope of settling points of difference which have been left unsettled by the Joint High Commission when it broke off suddenly and engendered a feeling of hostility which did not subside until a mixed tribunal fixed the boundary between the British and American mineral lands. A canvass of the Senate persuaded Secretary Root that reciprocity would not be considered at this session of Congress.

Moreover, the demand for reciprocity between the United States and Canada does not exist to the degree that it did when the Joint High Commission began the consideration of the subject in 1898. Canadians have cooled in their ardor, and do not show any great desire to have American manufactured articles admitted at a low rate in exchange for Canadian raw materials.

A score of important questions were under consideration when the Alaskan boundary dispute ended the negotiations, and focused attention on the Alaskan gold fields. Secretary Root feels that the time has come for taking up the broken strands where the Joint High Commission left them, and it is believed that he and Governor General Grey of Canada, would make public some interesting plans for the settlement of international differences in their addresses at the Pilgrims' dinner in New York Saturday night.

The preservation of Niagara Falls is perhaps the most interesting of the new international problems which has developed since 1898. Both countries have shown a disposition to cooperate in the work of protecting the falls.

It is not likely that any effort will be made to revive the Joint High Commission, but a similar one into existence for the consideration of Canadian and American affairs. Negotiations will be conducted by Secretary Root and Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, with the cooperation of some representative of the Canadian Government.

In spite of the friendly relations existing between the United States and Great Britain, international disputes like the recent trouble between American and Canadian corporations as to the control of the St. John's River between New Brunswick and Maine, and the dispute over the Canadian right of American fishermen along the east coast of Canada remind statesmen that treaties are necessary for a more satisfactory definition of water rights and for the regulation of fisheries in the Atlantic and Pacific and in the waters of the common fishery of Canadians to permit American fishermen to buy bait in British territory and other restrictions regarded as unjust by fishermen from this country caused the State Department to have the Bureau of Fisheries send the steamer Grampus into the waters along the Canadian coast to make full investigation of the fishing industry.

The bureau has reported to Secretary Root, and it is believed that this information will enable the United States to discover the source of the alleged wrongs suffered by New England fishermen who visit Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia waters.

Notwithstanding numerous treaties it has always been charged by American fishermen that they do not enjoy the privileges in waters adjacent to the British land which are insured to them by the laws of nations, regardless of treaties.

Seal fishing in Bering Sea and the North Pacific is another subject of dispute between Canada and the United States which demand settlement.

In the regulations of seal fishing formulated by the Paris session in 1902 we are convinced that the regulations should be submitted to an examination every five years to determine whether there was reason for modification. The first five-year period ended in 1903, and

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## TELLS BY THEIR SLEEP

"I can tell by my little ones' sleep when a cold is coming on," said a mother when speaking of the advance symptoms of colds in children. "They toss about, are restless, their breathing is heavy and there are symptoms of night sweats. The next morning I start with Scott's Emulsion. The chances are that in a day or two they are all over it. Their rest is again peaceful and the breathing normal."

Here's a suggestion for all mothers. Scott's Emulsion always has been almost magical in its action when used as the ounce of prevention. Nothing seems to overcome child weakness quite so effectively and quickly as Scott's Emulsion.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 109 Nassau St., New York.

out of the movement to have these regulations revised grew the Joint High Commission, which came to a sudden termination without accomplishing any of its purposes.

Other subjects considered by the Joint High Commission which would doubtless be taken up again by Secretary Root, are: Provision for the transit of Canadian goods in transportation to or from other country, across intermediate territory of the other, whether by land or water; transit of merchandise from one country to be delivered at points in the other beyond the frontier; alien labor laws applicable to the subjects or citizens of the United States and of Canada; mining rights of the subjects or citizens of each country within the territory of the other; a revision of the agreement in 1817 respecting naval vessels on the Great Lakes; provisions for the conveyance of mail by rail or by water in the lawful custody of officers of one country through the territory of the other; reciprocity in wrecking and salvage rights.

After the aggravation of the Alaskan boundary dispute by the great gold finds in the disputed territory it became clear to the Joint High Commission that they could not settle the many questions entrusted to them. Secretary Root negotiated a modus vivendi, which prevented serious trouble over the disputed boundary, and under which the two countries lived until the Treaty of 1903, creating a mixed tribunal, which settled the boundary. Secretary of State Root, who was then secretary of war; Senator Lodge and former Senator Turner of Washington, represented the United States on this tribunal, and the other members of the body were Lord Alton, chief justice of England; Sir Louis Amable Jetté, retired judge of the Supreme Court, Quebec, and A. P. Aylesworth of Toronto.

## NEAR EASTER.

In convention they assembled, and the demonstrators showed the millinery of the very latest mode.

There were hats of all descriptions, shapes and sizes for the spring. All quite chic and smart and swaggy and too sweet for anything.

There were hats with brims extended; there were hats without much brim; some were picturesque and fluffy and some other near and trim.

They were sleeked kind of sideways; they were turned up at the rear; and there wasn't one among 'em that you'd not have called a dear.

They were trimmed with fluff chiffon in a pompon or festoon. They were edged with velvet laces, they were banded with gailon;

There were some rosetted under, there were others plumed above. And you couldn't find a bonnet that was not a perfect love.

And the colors! Glowing ruby, royal purple, peacock blue; Green and yellow, brown and olive—every shade of every hue.

To say nothing of the white ones and the black and tans and creams. And the varied combinations. Well, you never saw such dreams!

Oh, the velvets and the satins and the feathers and the furs. When the milliners assembled the new fashions to discuss!

There was only one thing lacking in the whole assortment that was the tasteful and becoming—and yet inexpensive—hat.

## Muzzle-Loaders.

We are told about the great slaughter the Indians used to make among the buffalo in the good old days, but this success was not to be attributed to their good marksmanship, because they killed these noble beasts with their guns almost "bouté touchant."

One thing about their mode of loading and firing might be interesting to readers of the present day inasmuch as a generation has been born and has grown up since the last buffalo roamed the plains.

The Indians and halfbreeds who went on these periodical round-ups were armed with and preferred the old-fashioned muzzle-loading flint lock. They could load and fire with such rapidity that one could almost fancy they carried a repeating gun. Suspended under their right arm by a deer throng was a common scow's horn of powder and in a pouch at their belt a handful or two of bullets.

As the horse galloped up to the herd the Indian would pour a charge of powder into his left hand, transfer it into the barrel of the gun, give the butt a pound on the saddle, and out of his mouth drop on a bullet. As the lead rolled down the barrel it carried in its wake state particles of powder that stuck on the sides, and settled on top of the powder charge. No rod or ramming was used.

The gun was carried muzzle up, resting on the hollow of left arm until such time as the Indian desired to fire. The quarry being so close no aim was required. On deflecting the barrel the trigger was pulled before the butt had had time to roll clear of the powder.

The Indians saw that their buffalo guns had very large touch-holes, thereby assuring the pan being primed. When all the balls were fired a few others were chucked into the mouth and merrily went the game. Forest and Stream.

## A Song on Its Travels.

Popular songs travel far these days, especially when they are engraved on the record cylinder of the common phonograph. Sidney Low, describing the Kumbi Mela, or pilgrim fair, held once every twelve years near Allahabad, says that he witnessed a large crowd, a million where worship was going on. Men sat in rows while a reader recited passages from the "Granth," the sacred volume of the Sikhs.

"There is an instrumental accompaniment," Mr. Low writes. "One man beats a small drum, another performs on a kind of concertina and the brass band with a mouth of a phonograph yawns beside him."

"It is thought the visitors might like to hear the phonograph. The reader stops and the man, in a very bad case, grinds out what I presently discovered to be an English lyric, painfully familiar. 'Won't You Come Home, Ben!'"

The old priest beams in his stick and begins with pride and the black-headed company of men, with unrelated faces. Perhaps they thought they were listening to a devotional melody. Chicago News.

## THE ELECTIONS IN RUSSIA

The Constitutional Democrats Make Gains.

## RETURNS CONFUSING

Significant Diminution of the Peasant Element as the Final Stages Are Approached.

St. Petersburg, April 2.—The Russian elections are proceeding slowly, but the choice of delegates to the provincial conventions is scheduled to be completed before the Russian Easter, the 15th. The conventions for the actual election of members of the lower house of Parliament will begin the 27th. The constitutional democrats are constantly gaining ground, especially in the second degree city elections. Friday they captured 46 out of 73 delegates. In the landowners' assemblies they are also forging to the front. During the last three days the delegates elected by the landowners' provincial conventions included 23 constitutional democrats, 23 other progressives, three Octobrists, 11 conservatives and 15 reactionists. Yaroslavl, one of the cities which elects a member of the lower house directly, is the first to complete its elections to the municipal democrats out of 82 delegates.

The returns as they are coming in are very confusing, consisting of the papers, and not even the government has systematized the methods of reporting the results. As near as can be judged, the first degree electors in the seven provinces where elections have been completed show 44 per cent members of the party of the left, that is, constitutional democrats, social democrats and other progressives; 29 per cent of members of the center, consisting of Octobrists and the trade and industry party; 13 per cent of the right made up of the law and order party, and autocrats, and 14 per cent unclassified. A comparison of the classes of representatives of the second degree electors with the first degree electors chosen by them as delegates to the provincial congress shows a significant diminution of the peasant element in the process of passing to the final stage. For instance, the second degree assemblies, consisting of the peasants, 45 Orthodox priests, 33 Catholic priests, 118 noblemen and landowners, 56 merchants, 22 burghers, 24 municipal employers, 31 village elders, seven teachers, six doctors, 11 lawyers, 24 Jews, 13 Tartars, and 95 Poles and two Germans, elected as delegates to provincial congresses, 34 progressives, 10 landowners, 11 merchants, 11 employees, six priests, three workmen, one burgher and three unclassified electors.

## VANITY'S VISIONS.

New Changes in Skirt Models—Hats and Pinnings Smart Trimmings. Circular, gored and plaited skirts—it seems almost absurd to enumerate these three models that for so long a time have been popular. There are changes to be observed in the width of plait, in the number of the gores, in the shape of the skirt and in the style of trimming, but the integral parts are the same.

Bands of silk and velvet, two or three inches wide, are to be found at the edge of many stunning skirt models, and pinnings are used down each seam.

The new cashmeres are wonderfully pretty, especially in light shades. The material is fine and very pliable, and the surface is something like good quality pean de soie.

The fingerie paraisols are lovelier than last year. All sorts of hand work



A CHARMING COSET COVER.

is lavished upon them, but there are beautiful examples with embroidered dots. Parasols of plain linen with fringed borders, the linen itself fringed to make narrow borders and laid on the frame in overlapping layers, are shown in the best linen shops.

Very attractive are the accordion plaited matinees of liberty silk, with deep lace collars. They fall to the waist and are worn with a smart petticoat or a silk dress skirt. There are semitransparent dressing jackets drawn in at the waist and back with a sash that ties in front and has long ends edged with fringe.

The corset cover seen in the cut is trimmed in an original fashion with shiny lace. Groups of tiny tucks give the required fullness.

## JUDIC CHOLLET.

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, cures colic, and cures wind. It is a sure remedy for all these troubles. It is a sure remedy for all these troubles. It is a sure remedy for all these troubles.

## SORE STIFF AND BRUISED

Aching and Terribly Shaken Up After a Fall of Thirty-one Feet, I Was Free from Pain and Able to Return to Work in Two Weeks

## BY USING



And I would recommend Minard's Liniment for all aches and pains, as it is the best liniment made. It is especially yours, Charles Wood, B. Providence, R. I. So pure and antiseptic, so powerful, penetrating, and soothing as to have justly earned its title, King of Pain, it is the most effective, economical, and clean-to-use external cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, pleurisy, stiff, twisted joints, sore, strained, or lame muscles, tired, aching feet, any pain or ache, as well as for throat and lung trouble, and a general family medicine.

## Bernhardt's Tent Is Not the Worst.

"This snow Colorado is having reminds me of a time when I was snowed in for a week up at 'Red Mountain,' said William H. Colby, of the Colby family, playing at the Orpheum, yesterday. "It was in the '80s—about 1886, I think. I was then with the Oliver family. The Oliver troupe was a musical organization. I was a singer and comedian. My wife was one of the family, but she was a little girl then. Red Mountain was then a crude mining camp with no opera house—not even a hall. When we struck town we hired a saloon in which to give our entertainments. We paid \$35 for the use of the saloon for two hours. The bar was pushed back against the wall and we hung up sheets sewed together as a curtain. The stage was made of planks laid on beer kegs, and seats for the audience were constructed in the same manner. We charged \$1.50 admission for adults and \$1 for children. We had the place packed. The show was well received, and the crowd had a good time. Every now and then we'd see some man sort of sneaking around the end of the stage. He'd pick up a bottle from the bar and take a pull at it. Then he'd resume his seat."

"The proprietor was one of our most interested spectators. He seemed to